

Notes From Washington

By Charles J. Colden
Congressman, 17th District

The committee is the workshop of Congress. Thousands of bills are introduced each session and a vast majority of them may be termed "raw material." Many of these bills have sound ideas and may have a substantial demand for their enactment. There are thousands of bills introduced that are fantastical and impracticable and never have a chance of reaching the floor of the House. Sometimes a dozen or more bills pertain to the same subject.

All bills and resolutions when introduced in the House are merely dropped into the hopper which is a mahogany box attached to the Speaker's desk. A clerk sits by and takes charge of these numerous bills. The Speaker, assisted by his clerks, refers these bills to the committee which has jurisdiction over the subject. It is the business of the committee to sift these bills referred to them, survey them and if they deem proper to consider them and if the subject is one of controversy, to sit and hear the pros and cons. Much of the time of the committee is occupied in listening to the arguments for or against a bill.

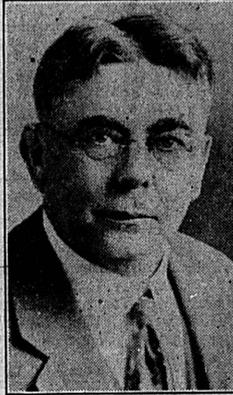
Since the sessions of the House begin at 12 o'clock noon, most of the committee meetings are held in the morning hours and frequently the chairman gets permission from the House to hold sessions during the hours of Congress. Thus, a member is kept on his toes because if the bell rings once, it means that the House is voting by tellers. If the bell rings twice, it means that the vote is being called and if you want your name to appear in the Congressional Record, you are obliged to beat it out before the roll call ends. So those on the important committees who try to attend the sessions of the committee and also the House, lead a busy life.

Returning to the subject of bills, the committees, very few bills are reported out without numerous changes. The number of different versions of a bill is surprising. Because of the varied conditions throughout the country, the bill which may be satisfactory to the New England standpoint, may arouse serious objections from the members from Wisconsin, Texas, California, as the case may be.

One member of the committee will desire to strike out or add words here and there and another will want to raise or lower the figures. Another will desire to strike out a paragraph and still another may desire to add one or more paragraphs. So, every bill runs a hectic gauntlet and may be far different from its original draft when it is finally reported out.

Members of Congress do not draft all the bills. Some of them are drafted by the departments of the government. The recent Revenue Bill was largely moulded by the treasury department. Experts in the treasury who have been dealing with certain problems for years were called in and gave advice to the committee. Frequently, attorneys representing some industry prepare a bill and it is introduced by some member at the attorney's request. Veterans, government employees, educational groups, bank groups, industrial groups, agricultural and mining groups hold conventions, appoint a legislative committee that drafts bills which are frequently enacted into law. But it is a remarkable bill that isn't patched, plastered and pruned before it is ground through the legislative mill.

An example of committee work, the rivers and harbors committee of which I am a member,



has been listening for some days to the pleas of the Youngstown, Ohio, district for the improvement of the Beaver river and its tributaries for a distance of 30 or more miles to give the Youngstown steel district the benefit of water rates such as are enjoyed by the Pittsburgh Steel district.

The proponents of this improvement of the river are the Youngstown, Ohio, district for the improvement of the Beaver river and its tributaries for a distance of 30 or more miles to give the Youngstown steel district the benefit of water rates such as are enjoyed by the Pittsburgh Steel district.

According to the testimony, the Youngstown district, which at one time was the second largest steel center in the United States, but now has been crowded to third place by the Gary, Indiana, district, lost its position by an arbitrary change in railroad rates. Living between Pittsburgh and Lake Erie and consuming large quantities of iron ore from Minnesota arriving by the way of the Great Lakes, and being near the coal fields of the Pittsburgh district and enjoying some advantages in railroad rates as against Pittsburgh, the Youngstown district prospered and expanded.

Then came a great contest over rail rates and the development of waterways and Youngstown found its competitor. Pittsburgh had gained an advantage of approximately \$2.50 per ton on its products. Now the Youngstown district is threatened with disaster. The Youngstown representatives most solemnly aver that if the federal government does not afford relief by improving this waterway, that their future is doomed and they predict that their steel industry will be unable to compete with Pittsburgh, that their business will decline, their steel plants will eventually be abandoned and that a billion dollar investment and the prosperity of 500,000 people will be lost.

The so-called "Bonus Bill" which, of course, is a misnomer but has become a common term instead of the rather cumbersome expression, adjusted compensation, sailed through the House with a

heavy majority. There were two outstanding reasons for the success of the "Bonus Bill" in the House. First of all is the moral obligation of the government to pay this obligation. It is true that the adjusted compensation certificates are not due until 1945 according to the terms of the agreement, but it is generally conceded by those who desire to be fair that the veterans are entitled to their adjusted compensation at the same time that the adjusted compensation was paid to the railroads, and the war industries including the shipbuilders in Southern California.

There is no valid reason why the veteran who was called away from his business or his employment was not "paid" more entitled to compensation than the corporations of the country. The veteran not only gave up his employment or his business but he offered his life and his limb while the corporations offered neither life nor limb but remained in the security and comforts of home and revelled in extravagant profits. The second factor in the passage of the adjusted compensation bill in the House was the fact that the Patman bill does not require the government to borrow money but is an inflation bill. The Patman bill provides that currency should be issued against the adjusted compensation certificates on the same plan that bankers now secure currency on their bonds. The Patman bill seeks to give the owner of an adjusted compensation certificate equal privileges with the bank that owns a government bond. In other words, what is good for the banker ought to be good for the veteran.

Since there has not been a great change in the volume of the money in this country but there has been a terrific decrease in bank credit, the sentiment is growing that values can only be restored by a degree of inflation that will thaw out the frozen assets of banks and thereby rebuild bank credit.

Numerous authorities assert that in normal times, nine-tenths of the money in circulation consists of bank checks and drafts and such forms of bank credit and that only one-tenth of business is transacted with actual cash. On that theory, there is no hope of a return to normal times without the restoration of bank credit.

The payment of the adjusted compensation certificate would place about \$2,200,000,000 in circulation throughout the country. No other plan would bring about such a wide distribution of circulation. The payment of these certificates would give California \$136,000,000 in cash. The veterans of Los Angeles county would receive over \$53,000,000 and Orange county nearly \$3,000,000. It is believed that if this large sum were put in immediate circulation, it would stimulate the business of the grocer, the baker and the butcher, the doctor, the dentist and every other line of business. It would increase the deposits in banks and thereby start the ball of bank credit rolling.

The bill now rests in the Senate. The President has been considered unfriendly to the payment of the adjusted compensation certificates but since the Patman bill does not increase the obligations

State Labor Camp Asked For Completion of Alondra Park

Development of Alondra park may be pushed this summer by a state labor camp, following a conference this week between local forestry department and state officials. The county also has pending with army officials at Fort MacArthur a request for a Civilian Conservation Camp to be stationed at the park during the summer. Efforts are being made to obtain the services of 200 men and also a pledge of materials for development of the 319-acre playground that will serve the entire southwest section of the county.

Plans for the development have been completed in great detail by the county forestry department and by the regional planning commission. Today, an 18-hole golf course is practically 90 per cent completed, according to J. R. Wimmer of Lawndale, assistant county forester who has taken a personal interest in the project.

A swimming pool, tennis courts, comfort stations, a caretaker's house, community building, bleachers, baseball diamonds, Boy Scouts camp area and the golf course are some of the features as laid out for the park.

There now is abundant water available at the park, two wells supplying water for the elaborate sprinkling system which the forestry department has installed, adding to it each year. Three drainage channels, draining water into Nigger slough, pass through the park site and have provided an opportunity to construct several rustic type bridges, according to Wimmer.

CHERRIES WILL BE PLENTIFUL THIS YEAR

VACAVILLE, Calif. (U.P.)—Small boys with a yen for cherries apparently are going to have their appetites satisfied earlier than usual this year.

A patch on March 26 of a shipment of cherries to the east, believed to be the earliest ever made from California.

of the government, it is believed that this bill is entitled to greater consideration than the payment of the obligation by borrowing money and issuing bonds. It should not be forgotten that the payment of the adjusted compensation certificates is an obligation of the government which sooner or later must be paid. A great many believe that there never was a more opportune time to pay this obligation than at the present time.

This Washington weather has me baffled. I bragged about the grass on St. Patrick's Day and thought I was getting on the good side of the weatherman. Now, comes another blizzard and again we are blanketed in snow. If this weather keeps up, Washingtonians will be obliged to shovel off the snow in order to mow the grass.

(Editor's Note—Since this was written the bonus bill has passed both houses over the President's veto.)



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TUNE IN 7:30 P.M.

"LEADERS OF TOMORROW"

Every Tuesday and Wednesday

- KFRC—San Francisco
- KHJ—Los Angeles
- KGB—San Diego
- KDB—Santa Barbara
- KERN—Bakersfield
- KMJ—Fresno
- KWG—Stockton
- KFBK—Sacramento

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COUNTY FARM BUREAU

CONTROL OF APHIS

Infestations of plant lice of all colors and descriptions are abnormally heavy this spring due to weather conditions which have been favorable for their propagation, according to H. H. Wilcomb, deputy agricultural commissioner of Los Angeles county, who has found that this condition is general in most parts of the county on both ornamental field and orchard crops.

"Citrus orchards in blossom at the present time are becoming heavily infested," Mr. Wilcomb said, "and unless growers control the aphids immediately, severe damage to this season's set of fruit may result."

The aphids do their injury by curling and distorting the foliage and dropping the bloom. If a treatment is applied at this time, it should carry the grove through the blooming period, and therefore even though a reinfestation occurs, it will not affect the set of this year's crop. Also, a little later on, natural enemies will reduce the infestations to where they will do no material damage, but it is too early in the season for them to appear in sufficient numbers to do much good at this time. Nicotine sulphate spray at the rate of three-quarters of a pint to 100 gallons of solution with an adequate spreader, and number ten

nicotine sulphate dust are being used. Although the dust is not generally quite as thorough in control as a spray, it is satisfactory and costs considerably less.

PURSE LOST

Mrs. Mary Silverthorn, nurse at the Columbia Steel emergency hospital reported to city police loss of her purse and contents including driver's license, on Monday. The next day the driver's license was returned to her by mail, but the purse and contents was not recovered.

OH, THESE WOMEN

WOODLAND. (U.P.)—Police are looking for a Spanish type young woman with a Gypsy complex. According to the police report, she met Charles Ball in an alley. After declining to "come up some-time," Ball was embraced. Later he discovered his wallet containing \$100 was missing.

Civil Service Examinations

The United States civil service commission has announced an open competitive examination for the position of senior levelman in the U. S. bureau of public roads, and future vacancies in other government services throughout the states of California and Nevada.

The entrance salary ranges from \$1620 to \$1980 a year, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee and the duties to which assigned. The entrance salary is subject to a deduction of not to exceed 15 per cent as a measure of economy, and 3 1/2 per cent toward a retirement annuity.

Applications must be filed in complete form in the office of the District Manager, Room 241, Post Office Building, San Francisco, California, not later than the hour of closing business on April 20, 1934.

EFFICIENT MRS. SMITH

SUTTER CREEK. (U.P.)—When Mrs. M. E. Smith, 90-year-old local resident, discovered the roof of her home on fire she called the fire department, then calmly climbed upon a ladder and extinguished the flames before assistance arrived.

State Picnics

NEW YORK, WASHINGTON AND OREGON

Three great states will hold their picnics in Sycamore Grove Park, all day, Saturday, April 14; basket dinners at noon. Each state will have its separate section and will open county registers and headquarters and supply coffee and badges. The New York folks will occupy the left side of the park in the main section, Oregon and Washington, the right side.

P. T. A. SERVES TEA
The Narbonne high school Parent Teachers Association entertained its members at afternoon tea today, served at a meeting at the high school. A short business session and program was included in the afternoon proceedings.

SMOKED PICNICS

EASTERN Sugar-Cured, lb. 11 1/2 c

LAMB LEGS

BOSTON STYLE GENUINE 1934 SPRING MILK lb. 17 1/2 c

SMALL LOIN or RIB CHOPS—lb. 32c LARGE LOIN or RIB CHOPS—lb. 29c

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| PLATE RIB BOILING BEEF lb. 5c | Sunnyfield, Hauser's Pride, Wilson's Certified SLICED BACON 1/2-lb. Pkg. 12 1/2 c | FANCY MILK-FED BABY Veal Roast SHOULDER lb. 12 1/2 c | FRESH NORTHERN HALIBUT lb. 19c |
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PORK LOIN ROAST

BLADE CUT lb. 15 c

POT ROAST STEAK

EASTERN GRAIN-FED BEEF lb. 7 1/2 c

CENTER CUT CHUCK—lb. 12 1/2 c

GROUND ROUND

EASTERN GRAIN-FED BEEF lb. 15 c

FRESH GROUND BEEF—lb. 8 1/2 c

FLOUR

GLOBE A-1 10-lb. sack 42 c

24 1/2 lb. sack 95 c

TOMATO SOUP

Campbell's 2 cans 15c

VINEGAR

KERN'S quart bottle 12c

SUGAR

PURE CANE 10 lbs. 46 c

MAYONNAISE

BEST FOODS pt. 24c

quart jar 44c jar 31c

COFFEE

HILLS BROS. RED CAN 1-lb. can 31c

PAR SOAP

CONCENTRATED large pkg. 25 c

MILK OVALTINE

CARNATION, ALPINE, BORDEN'S, M & M PET tall can 6c

50c size can 43c

COFFEE

EIGHT O'CLOCK "MILD AND MELLOW" lb. 17 c

3-Pound Bag 50c

Pineapple

Hilldale Broken Slices 2 No. 2 29c

SHREDDED WHEAT

pkg. 11c

TOMATO JUICE

LIBBY'S CAN 10c

MATCHES

SEARCH LIGHT 6 Boxes 25c

RIPE OLIVES

SEQUOIA 8-oz. Can 10c

TOMATO SAUCE

DEL MONTE 8-oz. Can 5c

Soap

White King, P&G, Crystal White 10 Reg. Bars 25c

OUR OWN TEA

Orange Velox 1/2 lb. 17c

NUCOA

BEST FOODS lb. 7 1/2 c

POST TOASTIES

Large Pkg. 14c

SNOWFLAKES

UNEDA BAKERS Pkg. 15c

GINGER ALE

Country Club 3 22-oz. Bottles 25c

Plus Deposit

Peas

DEL MONTE 2 No. 2 cans 25c

GARDEN-FRESH PRODUCE

U. S. NO. 1 NEW POTATOES 5 lbs. 13c

CALAVO LARGE AVOCADOS 2 for 25c

STRAWBERRIES

2 boxes 15c

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